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MANUAL OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

CREATING AND GOVERNING THE

First Board of State Medical Examiners

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK;

WITH A STATEMENT

OF THE

OBJECTS OF THE BOARD AND THE MODE OF EXAMINATIONS.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1874.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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I.

The Law Authorizing the Appointment of State Boards of Medical Examiners.

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

"Passed May 16, 1872.*

"The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

"SECTION 1. The Regents of the University of the State of New York shall appoint one or more boards of examiners in medicine, each board to consist of not less than seven members, who shall have been licensed to practice physic and surgery in this State.

"§ 2. Such examiners shall faithfully examine all candidates referred to them for that purpose by the Chancellor of said University, and furnish him a detailed report in writing of all the questions and answers of each examination, together with a separate written opinion of each examiner as to the acquirements and merits of the candidates in each case.

"§ 3. Such examinations shall be in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pathology, histology, clinical medicine, chemistry, surgery, midwifery and in therapeutics, according to each of the systems of practice represented by the several medical societies of this State.

"§ 4. The said reports of examinations, and the annexed opinions of the examiners, shall forever be a part of the public records of the said University, and the orders of the chancellor addressed to the examiners, together with the action of the regents, in each case, shall accompany the same.

"§ 5. Any person over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and paying not less than thirty-five dollars into the treasury of the University, and on applying to the chancellor for the aforesaid examination, shall receive an order to that effect, addressed to one of the boards of examiners, provided he shall adduce proofs satisfactory to the Chancellor that he or she has a competent knowledge of all the branches of learning taught in the common schools of this State, and of the

* Session Laws 1872, chapter 746.

Latin language, and that he has diligently studied medicine not less than three years, under the direction of one or more physicians duly qualified to practice medicine, or has himself been licensed, on examination, by some medical society or college legally empowered to issue licenses or degrees in medicine.

“§ 6. The Regents of the University, on receiving the aforesaid reports of the examiners, and on finding that not less than five members of a board have voted in favor of a candidate, shall issue to him or her a diploma, conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York, which degree shall be a license to practice physic and surgery.

“§ 7. The candidate, on receiving said diploma, shall pay to the University the further sum of not less than ten dollars.

“§ 8. The moneys paid to the University, as aforesaid, shall be appropriated by the Regents for the expenses of executing the provisions of this act.

“§ 9. The Regents may establish such rules and regulations, from time to time, as they may deem necessary to insure the faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

“§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.”

II.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Board.

The Board of Regents have prescribed the manner in which the law shall be carried into effect, by adopting and publishing the following *schema* of rules and regulations for the government of State Boards of Medical Examiners:

RULES AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Any person wishing to be examined as authorized by the fifth section of the act referred to, after he shall have made the payment required in said section, shall apply in writing to the Chancellor for such examination, and shall also present to him in writing the preliminary proofs as to age, character, attainments and professional studies required by the said act.

2. If the proofs thus presented be satisfactory to the Chancellor, he shall give his certificate thereof in writing, to be filed with such proof in the office of the Regents, and grant an order addressed to any Board of Examiners appointed under the said act, authorizing such board to examine such candidate as required by the said act and these rules and to furnish to the Regents of the University, in writing, a full

report of such examination and the opinions of the examiners, within such time, to be named in said order, not exceeding three months from the date thereof, as he may deem to be reasonable, which time may be extended by the Chancellor on satisfactory cause being shown to him.

3. The chairman of the Board of Examiners shall convene the board within thirty days after receiving the said order, giving, at least, ten days notice in writing to its members, and also to the president of each of the State Medical Societies of this State, of the time and place of meeting, and of the name of the candidate or candidates to be examined.

4. The said board may, from time to time, make such rules in writing, as to the attendance of its members and for its own conduct and government, as it may deem proper; a copy of which rules shall be filed with the Secretary of the University, and all such rules shall be subject to repeal, alteration or amendment by the Regents.

5. The examination of every candidate shall be open to the members of the medical profession, wherever resident, and to the Regents of the University. It shall be conducted by examination papers, to be furnished by the Regents to the chairman of the Board of Examiners in sealed envelopes, in sets of not more than five questions in each envelope. At the commencement of the examination, the chairman of the board shall deliver one of said envelopes, so sealed, to each member of the board present and to each candidate, and shall thereupon fix and declare the time to be allowed in which to answer that set of questions. The questions shall be the same for all the candidates at the same examination.

The answers shall be in writing in the following form :

ANSWER OF A. B. TO THE QUESTIONS HERETO ANNEXED.

To the first question he says, ———, and so on through all the questions.

When the candidate shall have completed his answers to all the questions, or the time fixed by the chairman shall have expired, he shall sign his name to the answers and annex thereto the questions, and deliver the same to the chairman, and so on with other sets of questions until the whole examination be completed.

The examiners may also examine the candidates by oral questions after the paper examination is concluded; but each oral question shall be correctly written down at the time, before it is answered, and the answer thereto shall also be immediately written down, and such oral examination, as well as the paper examination, shall make part of the report to the Regents.

No candidate shall, during the time devoted to his examination on any one set of questions, consult any person, book or paper, or leave the room in which said examination is conducted.

6. Every member of a Board of Examiners shall, within twenty days after the issuing of the order provided for in the second of these rules, send to the Regents of the University (addressed to the Secretary) at least fifty written questions proper to be put to the candidates, to be classified in any way he may deem proper. From said questions, and others to be proposed by the Regents or other persons, the Regents shall select the questions to be put to the candidates as aforesaid.

7. Any candidate who shall be commended for distinguished merit in the report of the Examining Board, and who shall also present to the Regents a dissertation on some medical topic, written in either Latin or English, may, if the Regents so direct, receive special notice of such merit at the University Convocation next succeeding his examination.

8. The degree of "Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York," which may be granted in conformity to the said act, will be conferred in form, either at a meeting of the Regents, or at the then next University Convocation.

9. The Secretary of the Regents is hereby authorized, out of the moneys which may be received from candidates, pursuant to the fifth and seventh sections of the said act, to pay in the first place all proper incidental expenses attending the examinations and proceedings aforesaid, to be audited by him, and then the actual traveling expenses of the examiners, or such part thereof as the fund may warrant, to be audited in like manner.

10. Any vacancy which may occur in any Board of Examiners, when the Regents are not in session, may be filled by the Chancellor by an appointment, to continue in force until the next meeting of the Regents.

11. The Secretary of the Regents is directed to communicate a copy of these rules and regulations to the president of each of the State Medical Societies and Medical Colleges in the State.

III.

Explanatory Statement.

Several points in this law deserve the especial attention of the medical profession :

First. As regards the candidate for the degree of doctor of medicine The law requires proof of a specified educational qualification, before the question of an examination by the Board of Medical Examiners can be entertained. The Chancellor must be satisfied that the candidate has a competent knowledge of all the branches of learning taught in the common schools of this State, and of the Latin language.

This is in addition to the qualification hitherto required, of a specified term of medical study ; and it is an indispensable first-step towards a higher grade of medical education, the necessity of which is deeply felt by the profession and the public.

Second. The mode of examination. The method prescribed by the rules established by the Board of Regents will secure an impartial examination. It is required to be, in all respects, a *written* examination ; even the oral portion, should there be such, becoming a part of the record. The entire record, consisting of the questions and the replies of the candidates, together with written opinions upon these replies by the several examiners, is to be lodged in the archives of the Board of Regents, subject, for all time, to public inspection.

The examinations are always to be open to the observation of the profession ; and notice of the time and place of holding them, and of the names of the candidates is required to be sent to the President of each State Medical Society, whose critical supervision and scrutiny, in behalf of his constituents, is thus virtually invited.

From a consideration of these facts, it would appear that a regard for their own reputation, no less than a sense of the dignity and responsibility of their position, must constrain the examiners to subject candidates to a comprehensive test of their acquirements in medicine and surgery.

Third. As regards therapeutics. The most striking peculiarity of this examination is the fact that it must embrace all the varieties of *therapeutics* represented by the Medical Societies of the State of New York. The candidate, therefore, must be examined in the *materia medica* and the institutes and practice of the allopathic, the homœopathic and the eclectic schools of medicine. And, inasmuch as the questions and answers, and the opinions of the examiners upon the answers, are matter of public record, and are subject, like the examinations, to the scrutiny, criticism and protest of the profession at large, it should follow that the examinations must be honest and thorough in each branch of therapeutics. They must be based on a comprehensive and minute knowledge of the subject on the part of the examiner, and must exhibit such an accurate familiarity with it, on the part of the candidate, as would satisfy the representatives of the respective medical societies.

This catholic feature of the medical examinations provided by the new law, not only requires a wider scope of practical knowledge than has been hitherto demanded of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, but, by compelling a parity of acquirements in *therapeutics* on the part of the candidates for the degree, it opens the only possible avenue for the future reunion of the several schools into which the profession is divided.

Fourth. The sources whence the candidate may obtain medical knowledge. In the same liberal spirit the law omits all requisitions as to *how* or *where* the candidate shall have received his medical education. It requires at least three years of study under a duly qualified physician; but, for the rest, it leaves the student free to gain his knowledge as he may elect, whether under private tuition, or in medical colleges or hospitals, or by a combination of these methods. The law makes no distinction based on the sources of his knowledge; but simply stipulates that the candidate shall demonstrate, by sustaining a just and impartial examination, the fact that he possesses the requisite knowledge for obtaining a degree.

Fifth. The value of the State degree. It would seem that, when the scope and effect of this law shall be understood by the profession, the degree of doctor of medicine authorized by it, conferred directly by the State, on recommendation of a State Board of Examiners, after an examination such as has been described, must come to possess a value far higher than attaches to any diploma hitherto issued in this country.

Sixth. Regarding annual prizes to be given those who evince superior merit. In support of the law, Dr. Gray has established three annual prizes in perpetuity, to be distributed by the Chancellor of the State University at the annual convocation, held in the month of July or August, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany. These prizes are in money, and are to reward superior merit in studies, in linguistics, and perseverance in studies under pecuniary difficulties.*

Seventh. Regarding the time and place for holding the examinations. The stated examinations will be held semi-annually in the city of New York, in the second weeks of December and June respectively. Those candidates who have received an order from the Chancellor, in compliance with the fifth section of the law,† and with the first rule adopted by the Board of Regents,‡ will receive due notification of the precise time and place of holding the examinations.

IV.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Meetings of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, Relating to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Extracts from the proceedings of the semi-annual meeting, held in the city of Brooklyn, September, 1873 :

Dr. John F. Gray, Chairman of the Bureau of Medical Education, presented the following report concerning the State Board of Examination :

In behalf of the bureau, I have great pleasure in presenting the subjoined "rules and regulations"§ for the conduct of examinations for

* Page 10.

† Page 3, section 5.

‡ Page 4, rule 1.

§ Chapter II, page 4.

the new degree of *medicinæ doctor*, enacted by the Regents of the State university since the last meeting of this society.

It will be found, on a cursory view of this action of the Board of Regents, that the members of that body have bestowed great attention upon the law instituting this degree, and have most diligently provided rules to secure a full and equitable execution of all its provisions, on the part of the Chancellor of the University and of the board of examiners.

The undersigned cannot see how, under these excellent rules, any favor can be shown an unworthy candidate, nor any injustice done towards one diligent and well prepared for his examination.

The Regents require :

First. That the Chancellor shall see that every candidate have a good common school-training, and some proficiency in reading Latin.

Second. That the candidate shall write down extemporaneous answers to not less than five questions in each of the nine grand departments named in the law ; making a continuous essay, in fact, upon not less than forty-five topics, without aid from books or any kind of prompting.

Third. That the examiners shall not know, till the candidate is before them, which of their four hundred and fifty questions have been elected for the trial of the candidate's merits in any instance. To secure this important feature, the Regents make use of the sealed packages of questions in medicine, in form and all other conditions, like those adopted by them in the examination of the pupils of academies throughout the State.

Fourth. That in therapeutics, the candidate shall exhibit a systematic knowledge of homœopathy, allopathy and eclecticism ; and do this with impartial rigor and fullness throughout each method of practice.

It is thus quite evident, that this University diploma is not only to be unimpeachable testimony, in every case, but also be irrefragable proof, that all the extant modes and means of the art of healing have been amply studied by its recipient.

It appears to the undersigned quite just and proper for this State Medical Society to signify its entire approval of the measures adopted by the board of regents in organizing a court of medical examinations, and that with so much promptitude and admirable skill. The society asked for the law earnestly, the government enacted it in the very terms proposed, and the university has faithfully executed its provisions ; let us not be tardy in acknowledging our great debt to both.

In contemplating the possible results of the measure now under your notice, we cannot fail to see that it may, at no distant day, be con-

verted by a single paragraph of law, into the German *Staats examen*, and thus become here, as it has long been in the Teutonic lands, a protection for the people, and an inestimable means of advancement for the profession. As it is now, without any such aid from the government, your board of examiners enables you to establish an entirely unobjectionable system of medical tuition, at far less waste of time and of money to the pupil. It opens a fair field of honorable competition for teachers which cannot be shut up again by class legislation; a field in which only meritorious power to impart true science and art can possibly be in demand.

A school of demonstration in anatomy, chemistry, histology, surgery botany and microscopy consisting of three teachers, can do all for the students that they need outside of their books. Such a school will need no pulpit for oratorical display. Its business and its glory will be the the better imparting of knowledge by demonstrations. The demand for such instruction, created by your new degree, with its fair and faultless public and recorded examinations, must in time create the supply, in the form of a cheap and efficient voluntary association of teachers.

Dr. Gray offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the approval and thanks of the Society be tendered to the Regents of the University of the State, for each of their acts and rulings in the establishment of the first board of examiners under the law of 1872, relating to examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine.

Extracts from the proceedings of the annual meeting, held in the city of Albany, February, 1874:

Dr. Gray.—I have great pleasure in giving notice to the State Society that since the appointment of the first board of examiners in medicine by the Regents of the State University, I find myself able to set apart a fund of four thousand dollars for the encouragement of meritorious candidates who shall take the degree of doctor of medicine on the rigorous, but highly just and honorable conditions prescribed by the Regents pursuant to the law passed May 16th, 1872. The fund will be lodged in the Treasury of the University, in trust forever, and the interest accumulations are to be distributed by the Chancellor of the University annually, as follows:

1. One-fifth, to the candidate who shall receive the highest commendation from the first board of state examiners for proficiency in therapeutics and physiology.

2. A like sum to the best candidate among those who have supported themselves by their own pecuniary exertions.

3. A like sum to the candidate who shall, in addition to sustaining the examination by said board, give proofs of highest proficiency in the German language (as an acquired tongue).

4. A like sum, to the candidate of any medical college in this State who, in the judgment of said board of medical examiners, shall have best sustained the paper examination furnished by the Regents of the University for the purpose to the faculty or faculties of such colleges. [This prize to cease at my death; and the accumulations thereafter to be divided by the remaining number of prizes.]

5. And one-fifth to the physician, already licensed according to law, who shall take this degree with the highest commendation amongst this class of candidates.

It is provided by me, that the fund reverts to my estate, in case the mode of examination, as now established by the law aforesaid, and by the rules and regulations of the University of the State, be, in any degree, repealed or modified by the government of the state or by the Regents of said University.

Dr. Watson.—I move that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Dr. Gray for his very liberal bequest.

Motion unanimously adopted.

V.

List of Written Questions Presented to the Candidates at the Examination in June, 1874.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the hip-joint.
2. Describe the muscular apparatus of the eye.
3. Describe the valves of the heart.
4. Describe the minute anatomy of the lungs.
5. What changes occur in the structure of the os femoris from infancy to old age?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. How would you distinguish a secretion from an excretion physiologically?
2. Define function, and illustrate it.
3. State some of the conditions which modify the amount of urine formed daily.
4. Is urea formed as such in the blood, or is it a functional product of the kidneys?

5. What is the food-source of urea, and to how many kinds of work can it be ascribed?

HISTOLOGY.

1. Define a cell.
2. What is "budding," or germination?
3. What is "germinal matter"?
4. What movements may be observed in cells?
5. What are the effects of temperature upon the cells?

CHEMISTRY.

1. What element is most abundant? State its properties and varying forms.
2. Is the air a chemical compound or a mixture? Give proofs.
3. What are nitrates and nitrites?
4. What are the prominent tests for arsenic?
5. What are the chemical changes in respiration?

PATHOLOGY.

1. What is the distinction between physiology and pathology?
2. Define the terms Epidemic, Endemic, Sporadic and Zymotic.
3. Define the terms Diagnosis and Prognosis, and illustrate by an example taken from any department of special pathology.
4. Name and describe some of the organic lesions, morbid products, and structural changes which occur in benign or curable diseases.
5. What is a contagion? How many are known, and how do you classify them?

DIAGNOSIS.

1. Give the differential diagnosis between Bright's disease and simple albuminuria.
2. Give the differential diagnosis between typhus fever and typhoid or enteric fever.
3. How do you distinguish chronic pneumonia from tuberculosis?
4. How do you distinguish sciatica from disease of the hip-joint?
5. How do you detect albumen in the urine?

SURGERY.

1. What methods of local treatment may be used with advantage in cases of sub-acute or chronic cystitis?
2. Give the prognosis and treatment of dislocation of the sternal end of the clavicle.
3. What are the primary, secondary, and tertiary forms of syphilis?
4. Give the differential diagnosis between compression and concussion of the brain.
5. Give the diagnosis and treatment of hip disease.

OBSTETRICS.

1. Describe the changes which occur in the uterus during pregnancy; the formation of the fœtus and its appendages.
2. Describe the fœtal circulation, and state how it differs from that of extra-uterine life.
3. Suppose that, during labor, a sudden and entire suspension of vigorous labor pains, with syncope, should occur, what would be the probable cause, and how would you treat such a case?

4. What are the symptoms of puerperal peritonitis ; what is the best allopathic treatment, and what the homœopathic ?
5. Give the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of uterine hydatids.

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Describe in a general way the methods of preparing homœopathic medicines ; state the terms used to designate the various preparations of a drug, and define the two scales according to which, chiefly, homœopathic medicines are prepared.
2. Describe the action of Phosphorus on the respiratory organs and functions of the healthy human subject ; and compare it with that of Antimonium tartaricum and that of Arsenicum.
3. Give the indications for Camphor in a case of Asiatic cholera, as they are accepted by Homœopathic physicians.
4. State the indications for Nitric acid in diseases of the kidneys and of the rectum respectively.
5. State the mental and moral symptoms procured by Stramonium in the healthy human subject.

ALLOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What are the properties of Potassa or Potash as a therapeutic agent when uncombined or simply dissolved ?
2. Mention some of the salts of Potash which are used in medicine, and what chemical and physiological qualities they possess in common.
3. Mention some of the prominent Diuretics upon which most dependence is placed in the treatment of dropsy.
4. What are the physiological effects of Tartar emetic upon the pulse, muscular system, and the secretions generally ?
5. What are the effects produced by the local application of Tartar emetic to the skin, and for what purpose is it so used ?

ECLECTIC MATERIA MEDICA.

1. State some of the classifications of remedies adopted in the Eclectic Materia Medica and give the names of some remedies belonging to the classes named.
2. State the general rule which is laid down in Eclectic medical works for the determination of the doses of drugs.
3. Describe the physiological properties of Veratrum viride and the indications for its use in treating diseases according to Eclectic therapeutics.
4. What are the teachings of Eclectic authors respecting the various preparations of Mercury and Arsenic, and their use in the treatment of disease ? Cite authorities.
5. Describe the properties and uses of Lobelia inflata according to the teachings and practice of Eclectic physicians.

HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

1. In prescribing for a patient, how does the Homœopathic physician, acting according to Hahnemann's directions, derive his indications for the remedy to be administered ?
2. Do Homœopathic physicians, in making up the " totality of symptoms " include the pathological histology of the case ? If so, give examples.

3. What do Homœopathic physicians mean by "individualizing" cases; and on what ground do they deprecate prescribing on the nosological designation of a case.

4. What is meant by the pathology of a disease; and how do Homœopathic physicians make use of pathology in treating the sick?

5. What were Hahnemann's teachings with regard to predispositions to disease; and with regard to chronic diseases generally?

ALLOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

1. What two general departments of knowledge constitute the science of Therapeutics?

2. How do we arrive at our knowledge of the curative effects of drugs?

3. What do you understand by "crises" in disease?

4. By what power or agency are crises originated and carried on?

5. In those morbid affections of the animal body which have no tendency to crisis, as, for instance, the various forms of neuralgia, what are our guides to treatment?

ECLECTIC THERAPEUTICS.

1. State the theory of "Specific Medication," according to the teachings of the Eclectic school.

2. What is meant by "Specific Medication," as distinguished from "Specific Medicines," according to the teachings of the Eclectic school?

3. What is meant by "Specific Diagnosis" as the term is used by Eclectic authors? Give illustrations.

4. Describe the method employed by physicians of the Eclectic school in examining a patient and determining the prescription.

5. Suppose and describe a moderately severe case of gastro-enteritis, and describe the Eclectic method of examining the patient; direct the regimen, and make a prescription according to Eclectic rules.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

1. Name some remedies that have been given for the cure or relief of Intermittent Fever, and state the special indications for the use of one or more of them.

2. What are the symptoms that characterize Diphtheria?

3. What are the symptoms of Pneumonia, and the pathological conditions in its different stages?

4. What are the symptoms, pathological condition, and probable duration of Cancer of the Stomach?

5. What are the symptoms, cause, and treatment of Variola?

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